

Knoxville, Tenn., July 30, 1897.

Rev. G. F. McAfee,

156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Dear Bro. McAfee: Have just returned from a flying visit to Hot Springs, Marshall, Walnut Spring, Ashville and Home School.

Dr. Lawrence told me of the plan to place Miss Bryson at Brittain's Cove and Miss Merchant with Miss Goodrich in her new enterprise, and Miss Newland with Miss Phillips at Hot Springs. I believe all these appointments would do well, Miss Harris, a good girl is mentioned by Rice.

I learn that there is still some friction at Riceville about the public money being used in the school there. Both Mr. Fox and Mr. Jeffrey assured me that the people were well nigh unanimous in favor of the money being used, but that one man was threatening a lawsuit. However there is likely to be any thing like a contest about the use of the pub. money in any of our schools. I believe the effect will be far better if we have nothing to do with it for a while; and I think this the best course to pursue at R. during the coming year.

I therefore earnestly suggest the appointment of only one teacher at R. We can do parochial work there without any friction at all & do a great deal of good.

Could not Miss Young then be sent to Erwin?
If so Bro. Cuy's heart will be rejoiced.

Cordially,

Calvin A. Duncan.

P.S. Am leaving my time necessary. I plan to leave 15 days' rest. I am beginning to lose sleep of late & change to East Northfield, Mass. for a

Knoxville, Tenn., June 13, 1898
6/17/98
Dear Mr. McAfee,
156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Dear Mr. McAfee:- I did not get to talk with you at the Assembly about a matter of great importance to our school work, there were so many things to be considered.

I refer to a settled policy of procedure with reference to the public money in our missionary schools. Unless we settle this, the question in specific cases will all the time be coming up to trouble us. Take Madison Co. N. C. with a narrow minded bigot like Jervis as Supt. of Pub. Instruction.

His dictum is, that he will not object to the use of the pub. money in our schools provided:-

1st That a majority of two-thirds of the tax payers want us to teach the school.

2nd That the books required by the State Law are used and no sectarianism taught.

3rd That all the teachers take the examination and have certificates.

You can see that we are brought under the domination of the ignorant State authorities, that we must abandon our own books, that we must not teach the Bible as we understand it, that even in such communities as that of Walnut Spring where there is only a note of pub. money, where before we opened up work they had only about 2 1/2 months of school with one poor teacher, all our teachers must be subjected to the humiliation of being examined by such a man as Jervis & pay for certificates.

I think the time has come for some definite action of the Board on this subject. My opinion is that an independent stand will be the best, that by such a stand on our part there will be all the greater anxiety on the part

12 the people that our teachers have the public money.

I think that some such action as the following should be taken by the Board:- In Communities where we enter somewhat as pioneers and teach in the school buildings already in existence, if the majority of the people want the pub. money used in our school, we should take it and conform wholly to the State law in the use of books & in allowing the teachers to be examined &c.

But in Communities where we provide our own buildings, as is true at Walnut Spring and Marshall, we should positively refuse the pub. money unless it is turned over to our Treasury without any conditions whatever; without the State examination of any teacher, without binding ourselves to any body in regard to sectarian instruction &c.

We are engaged in a missionary work and we should not be hampered by bigoted and ignorant men and ~~dictated~~ as to the way we do our work. Don't you think so?

The people in Marshall want Parker to teach the school, but I don't believe we should accept Jones' terms there.

We should make the Marshall school the very best in that Co. and it can easily be done on the independent plan.

Of course where the pub. money is given in the way I have indicated the school should be free to the pupils of the district for a certain time.

Now, bro. McAfee, if you should, after consideration find yourself agreeing with the views herein expressed, it will save us from a great deal of bother and trouble.

+ we have always paid the rent on the building used for school purposes in Marshall.

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militiam and, in my judgment, greatly promote
our work if you secure from the Board some
definite legislation in this direction for our future
guidance.

Please return at your earliest convenience the
copies of the deeds for the Marshall lots with
the corrections marked so that we may make the
necessary changes at this end of the line and
have them legally recorded. We don't want to
make any movement toward building till the deeds
are recorded.

Parker writes that if we could be assured ~~that~~
the new school building will be ready for occupancy
at the opening of school the outlook for the coming
year has never been so good. He has already
had applications from young people in different
parts of Madison Co asking to come to school.

Cordially Yours,

Calvin A. Duncan.

2-8-17-98-100.

OFFICE OF
SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 17, 1898.

Township Committeemen, Buncombe County Public Schools.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith enclose you a copy of a letter from the State Superintendent, deciding the question about combining the public schools with denominational schools.

Pending the consideration of this point by the Buncombe County Board of Education, September 5th, I would advise you not to contract with any denominational school to teach the public school in your township.

It is to be regretted that it is illegal to conduct our schools in this combination; for many of our very best and most satisfactory public schools have been taught in connection with the established church schools.

Very truly yours,

D. L. ELLIS, *Supervisor.*

**Office of
Superintendent of Public Instruction.**

Raleigh, N. C., June 29th, 1898.

Dear Sir:-I think the Committee should always provide a public school lot and building.

The spirit of all our laws seem to be against combining Church and State in any way.

When the public school is combined with a denominational institution, the best interest of the public school can rarely, if ever, be served.

We cannot have the support of all the people when united with church schools. The public schools are for all the people, supported by all the people, and must serve all the people in enlightenment, without any regard to denominations or churches.

The law provides for combining with private schools, but I do not think this means in any sense denominational or church schools, hence we must not combine public schools with denominational schools.

Yours truly,

C. H. MEBANE,

Supt. Public Instruction.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, Oct. 17th, 1899

Mr. Everline G. Pivson,

156 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Pivson: According to your request I trust satisfactory arrangements have been made with the public school directors at Paint Rock, Marshall, Walnut Spring, and Wallins or Big Laurel.

1. At Paint Rock Miss Dailey will teach seven months and charge the sum of one dollar for tuition, and then teach one month of free school charging 15¢ ^{for the pupils} who do not belong to the school district.

Miss Dailey is greatly in need of books for the pupils and has had to advance money of her own for books. I most earnestly recommend that the little mite of pub. money that falls to Paint Rock be set apart by the Board for books.

2. At Marshall we take the public money and give $4\frac{1}{2}$ months school. The committee agree to keep in the matter of fuel. Tuition is charged at the advertised rate of 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00 a mo. for all who come from outside the district.

3. At Walnut Spring we take the pub. money, and are to give five mos free school, the people to furnish wood and do the sweeping & cleaning under Miss Moore's direction. (Mrs. Siggins declines?)

4. The best we could do at Big Laurel this year was as follows: Out of the free money, the Treasurer of the school fund, on the order of the Committee-men is to pay tuition at the rate of 25¢ & 50¢ per mo. for all who attend. In the absence of property of our own there this seemed to be the only thing to do ~~this~~ this year. Feel confident that we can do better when our work becomes more fully established in the affections of the people.

With best wishes, I am, sincerely, Calvin A. Duncan

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Madison Square Branch, Box 156, N. Y.

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BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR MEXICAN GIRLS.

MISS MATILDA L. ALLISON,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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of Home Missions of the Pres. Church.

Madison Square Branch, Box 156, N. Y.

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MRS. JOHN F. PINGRY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

C. L. THOMPSON.

SANTA FE, N. M.,

Feb. 13

1901

My dear Mr. McAfee:

The Chairman of the "Committee on Appropriations" in the New Mexico Legislature now in session in the Capitol, called on me last evening and stated that the Committee had incorporated in its report or bill to be brought before that body a clause, appropriating a certain levy for the benefit of this School, which would amount to about fifteen hundred dollars. He was disappointed when I told him, I feared that the action of the General Assembly upon receiving public money for school work might prevent us from accepting such an appropriation. He laughingly said, "Well, won't your Board accept a donation?" The fact is that the Roman Catholic schools ^{here} get large appropriations every year and are now trying to get thirteen thousand dollars back money. Some of the best people recognize what our school is doing for Mexican girls, and want us to have this help. It is thought there would be no trouble in passing this bill for. The President of the Council - as we call what you in the States call the Senate - has his daughter in this School - and many members of the House

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SANTA FE, N. M.,

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are friendly to us. Was not the action of the Assembly on the Indian Schools? And would not this be different? Is there not some way in which we can accept the aid the people want to give us? Just now when we are wanting to build and have not the money to build what we should, does it not seem like flying in the face of Providence to refuse this offer of help? If the way be clear to accept please telegraph me at once. I shall let them go on, but fear they will lose enthusiasm if there is a feeling that the Appropriation will not be accepted. Hoping to hear very soon, I am

Sincerely yours
M. L. Allison.

Mr. Craig passed through yesterday on his way to Farmington. Expects to be back here on the 22nd to consult on the building plan.

M. L. A.

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MRS. D. E. FINKS, EDITOR OF HOME MISSION MONTHLY.

(COPY).

New York, April 15th, 1905.

Rev. Thomas Lawrence, D. D.,
Asheville, N. C.

My dear Dr. Lawrence:-

The Woman's Board, because of news that comes to them from a few schools, are now discussing the question of withdrawing entirely from connection with public school authorities, or, in other words, not receiving any public school funds.

Some schools, we learn, are not teaching the Bible, in deference to the law, while others teach it to a very limited degree, thus practically destroying the mission character of the school.

Kindly give me -

(a) Your candid opinion in regard to the effect of receiving public school funds upon our mission schools in general.

(b) Does the fact that the Woman's Board receives public school funds in certain quarters discourage the people from providing public school facilities for their children, and encourage them to depend upon the Woman's Board for their educational advantages?

(c) On general principles it is un-Presbyterian and un-American to have any connection whatever with public authorities. Should we not abide by the law of the Church in this matter?

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Geo. F. McAfee.

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Geo. F. McAfee, D.D.
136 Fifth Ave.
New York.

April 17, 1905.

My dear Sir: - Yours of the 15th Inst. at hand and
say in reply that since I've been here we have had
nothing to do with the public money. In this part
of Tennessee I do not believe I do not believe that
the people in the past could have made much better
provision for public schools than they have, because

of a lack of legislation in the early ^{period} history of the state for school money. The people in general here do not patronize our school enough to make me think that they depend too much upon our Board.

I am quite sure that a combination with the public schools would almost throw out the study of the Bible.

Though on general principles it is un-Presby-terian to have any connection with the public authorities I think it would have been far better for this school town if they had turned ~~their~~ ^{its} money over to the Board and had

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a school of long terms. However I think this
will not be necessary now for the legislature
has voted to incorporate this town at once.

Yours very truly,
May Rice.

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REV. CALVIN A. DUNCAN, D. D.,
SYNODICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF HOME MISSIONS
FOR
TENNESSEE.

Rev. G. F. McAfee, D.D.,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, April 18th, 1905.

156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Dear Dr. McAfee:-

- Missⁿ schools and the public money, your favor of the 15th inst. concerning our Home Mission meeting of Kingston Presbytery, came to hand, and this I am just about starting of thoughtfulness. I will try to discuss the matter with some degree of thoughtfulness.
1. As to the effect in general of our receiving public money, I must say it has a secularizing tendency exposing the teachers to the danger of not trying to lift ^{this school} above the level of just an ordinary public school. But while this is the tendency it need not be yielded to and by close supervision of Board the religious and missionary idea might still be made paramount. I know of no law either in N. C. or in Tenn. that would prevent the Bible in an unsectarian way from being taught in any of the public schools. As a matter of fact the Bible is not taught as it ought to be in many of our schools, even those that have nothing to do with the public money.
2. Does our receiving pub. money discourage the people from providing public schools? No, I do not think so to any extent. On the contrary I believe the

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REV. CALVIN A. DUNCAN, D. D.,
SYNODICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF HOME MISSIONS
FOR
TENNESSEE.

pub. schools have been greatly improved because of our schools. All over the South there is a growing interest in the part of legislatures to make larger appropriations for public schools and to insist on better qualifications on part of teachers. The people in the little mountain communities where we have schools have little or no influence in the providing of pub. schools for themselves. They can only accept what is done for them by the laws enacted by the state legislature. In these communities where owing to the prejudice of the directors their little mite of money is used in a separate school from ours their school is better than it would be were it not for ours; and where they cordially allow their money to be used in our school they have the very best school their children have ever enjoyed. All things considered, our schools, either with or without the public money, are a stimulus to better schools and to greater exertion on part of parent and child who are made to see as never before their need and the advantages of an education.

3. Is it un- Presbyterian and un- American to have connection with public school authorities? On general principles it certainly is. The Board can safely take this position and announce it as its policy. But while doing so, it seems to me that when a people who have out of their poverty helped us to erect our buildings, as is true in several instances to my knowledge, and who with unanimity among

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FOR
TENNESSEE.

They insist on having the benefit of the pub. money, for which they have paid taxes, in our schools because there they get more for their money than any where else, we should allow them so to do, with the express understanding with the directors and the people that this must be of their own motion, that we in no case ask for their money, and that if they give it and we receive it it is only tuition and we are to teach our school in our own way just the same as if this money had been their own and not public money. I believe that the Communities in which such insistence will be made may become increasingly less.

But now to make a law against receiving public money in all places and in all conditions might in some instances make a needless hardship.

A poor man with half a dozen or more children to send to school can not without greatest hardship pay for all even the small tuition which we ask.

The day may come and soon when all our schools should be cut loose from all connection with the pub. school authorities, and then we can concentrate around two ideas, the Bible and Common Industries. Maybe it has come now. If so I am glad.

Cordially, Calvin A. Duncan.

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HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 21, 1905.

I cannot see how any school facilities.

New York City, the conditions being

My dear Dr. McAfee:

I have before me your letter of April 15th in

regard to our Board's schools in connection with the public schools.

While on general principles I think it would be better not to

be connected with the public schools in any way, yet I think the

question takes on very different character in different sections, or

even in different districts of the same section.

To answer your headings:

(a) Viewing the effect as produced by the zealous in other

denominations and the uncharacteristic in authority in our public school

matters, I should say to provide them to criticism which has a bad

effect upon them and is not advantageous for our work, and yet no

permanent harm is done either to the critics or to the criticised.

Considering the effect upon the spiritual upbuilding of the children

in our care, I have little sympathy with the sentimental view taken

in regard to funds received and applied to mission work. I consider

there two distinct needs in the Lord's work, - spiritual upbuilding

and material advancement. I cannot go into a detailed explanation

of my views in this matter, but it is to say that perhaps before,

and surely ever since the days of Hiram of Tyre, we have had consider-

able evidence of the Lord's accepting material donated by those out-

side the pale of believers. And yet I do not think any work of a

spiritual character was ever promoted by these gifts, and nothing

would be done towards upbuilding and strengthening the church if

only such gifts were received.

(b). In one district the public school interests may be advanced by union with our church interests, and in another district not many miles distant the people may be prevented from providing public school facilities. I cannot see how any set rule for our section would meet the need, the conditions being so different. Sometimes the public school owns the building, and in some places we do. As I see it, the only thing to be done here is to give Mr. Gray the power of discretion in his district; Miss Goodrich in hers; Mr. Taylor, in his; Miss Phillips, at Hot Springs, and the schools not belonging under any supervisor to have their cases decided by the Home Mission Committee.

(c). In our section no teacher is prevented by public school authorities from reading and teaching the Bible, as would be the case in some other sections under the Board. It is certainly not un-American to unify and advance the interests of any school district, and since the public school authorities could give their people only about a three months school with an inferior teacher at best, it surely seems wiser for them to employ our teacher after she has taken the public examination, and to all practical purposes is a public school teacher for their term, after which time her work, without a break or ripple, merges into a Presbyterian school where Presbyterian doctrines may be taught without hindrance by the same teachers.

In due course of time, and with careful and wise work in each district, this problem will work itself out, the people being elevated to the point where they will support good public schools, while our workers can devote themselves to the missionary and Sunday School phases of the work, and keep in closest touch by doing very much needed supplementary work along the lines of domestic science, vocal

music, manual training, and kindergarten.

All these years I have been fully persuaded that so far as our work in North Carolina is concerned, we should never have struck a snag in connection with our union with public school funds if our Normal School had not been permitted to request and forcibly press the point of being granted by the State Legislature equal rights of its graduates to state recognition of diplomas with the graduates of the State Normal School. That was not less unwise than unconstitutional. No real benefit came from it for even a short time, and just as soon as the state forces could be aroused and rallied the law was repealed.

I have been a little slow in answering your letter because I felt it was a matter which needed careful consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

James Stephenson.

Home Mission Committee

PRESBYTERY OF FRENCH BROAD

APR 19 1905

April 17

1905

Geo. F. McAfee D.D.

New York City,

My dear Dr. McAfee:

Your letter of inquiry regarding the question of the Woman's Board receiving public school funds is at hand this morning, and I shall give it immediate answer.

The whole question is a very vexed one, as you know, because of the condition of the public schools in these Southern mountains. I have gone over, time and again, for myself, the very questions you have asked in your letter, and there are important things to be said on both sides of the matter, in what ever way you look at it. In view of this, if the Woman's Board could refrain at present from making any absolute rule, that must apply in all places I think it would be advisable.

However, I shall be glad to answer your questions now, in the light of the above statements, as candidly as I can.

(1) My candid opinion is that the effect of receiving public schools funds for our mission schools is as a rule not good. There is no doubt but that in many places, such for instance as Marshall and Hot Springs, it is of inestimable value to the children of the community to have the advantage of the public money in our mission schools, but it is only ~~as~~ good as a matter of expediency at present and simply because there is no public school property in either place. But it is not good for the town nor for the people in the long run to have no school of their own, there is no doubt of that, and therefore even as a matter of expediency I doubt whether it has a good effect especially of a permanent nature.

Besides which the fact of our Board using the public money always admits of much adverse criticism on the part of those who are none too friendly to us, and doing away with it would ease the minds of some.

For the general good effect of the work here in Marshall then, I can say that I think it would be best to dispense with the public school funds.

Home Mission Committee

PRESBYTERY OF FRENCH BROAD

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Dr. McAfee # 2

(b) Yes, I think there is no doubt but that the public school authorities in some localities make no effort to have a school of their own simply because our Woman's Board ~~is~~ is using the public money and they are depending upon us to educate their children, -which is wrong.

(c) Yes, I would say again, I think it is policy as a rule to abide by the law of the church in this matter. I know that to do as we have been doing in the past is neither true Presbyterian nor true American policy, and I would not hesitate to change the policy in the future.

With this as with most rules though, I would leave room for exceptions. There are one or two places that I know about in this Presbytery, for instance, where I believe at the present it would be wrong not to use the public money should it be available for us. But these places could be made exceptions for a year or more and not interfere with the rule in general.

But leaving this subject now, I want to ask you with reference to your appointments for the Marshall school next year. I am in a delicate position in one way, in as much as I have already suggested that Miss Martin would do for Principal, but Marshall is in a transition state just now and the school here needs the very best Principal that we can get to pull things together and to build up the school as it should be built up. Miss Martin is a fine little Christian worker, and she is needed in Marshall for the good influence that she is exerting over a certain class of people here. She is not made for a principal, though, either here or anywhere else, for try as hard as she can it is not in her to direct other teachers or to plan things for the school in any very satisfactory way. The people of the town feel it, and we all feel it. Besides which, the school next year needs thorough reorganizing, and it requires a wise head to do it. Miss Martin would have come to

Home Mission Committee

PRESBYTERY OF FRENCH BROAD

Dr. McAfee #3

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to grief many a time in the past, had she not had prompt help and effective. Now do not think for a moment that I would have Miss Martin transferred from this field, for such is not the case. We need her here, but in a different position from her present one. Miss McCord, whose health is infinitely improved, could take the position of principal and fill it admirably, and Miss Martin would consent to this I know, and would work very happily under Miss McCord. Then with Miss Nanney as Primary teacher and some other good person, as Miss Porter, or whoever you know would make a good teacher and a helper along industrial lines, we would have a force that would accomplish something, or ought to.

Marshall is a very important center in this section of country just now, and we can afford to look after the school interests here, and along exceptional lines especially, if ever we intend to reap what we have sown, and mould these people as we may do for larger and better living.

I wish that you would write me, if you will, and let me know your thought before you make the appointments for this field, at all events.

With all cordial regards,

C. O. - Gray

I wish that you might with hold this whole matter of appointing the teachers for Marshall until I go to New York in June. What I have written above, I fear, will not be very clear to you and I would like to talk over the whole thing in person. Can you not withhold the appointments until I see you, I wonder!

Yours C. O. G.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ALLANSTAND SCHOOLS

MISS FRANCES L. GOODRICH

ADDRESS FOR FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

BARNARD, N. C.

Washington D. C.

P. O. ALLANSTAND, MADISON CO., N. C.

April 22 - 1905 -

Rev. Geo. F. Mc Afee, D. D.,
156 Fifth Ave. - New York City -

Dear Dr. Mc Afee:-

Yours of the 15th inst. in regard to the relation
of our schools to the public schools is just at hand.

Answering your inquiries I would say. (a): As far
as my experience goes I have found the receiving of pub-
lic school funds to have an excellent effect on our schools
where the wish of the community in general is with us.
The teaching of the Bible has been given a large place
to the satisfaction of the public school authorities and to
that of the patrons of the schools; in every case except one,
where one parent objected to his children receiving Bible
instruction from our teachers. In that place I thought best
not to continue our connections with the public school.
During the past year, four of the schools under my charge
have been connected with the public school for part of the
year, to the great help of the community. It has been
unified in this way as could be possible in no other way.
Two other schools have no such connections for special
reasons. Each case should, I think be decided on its
own merits.

(b) As I have watched the working of our schools, I have
thought that our connection with the public schools in coun-
ty neighborhoods has been an education and encourage-
ment to the people, making them more active in providing

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ALLANSTAND SCHOOLS

MISS FRANCES L. GOODRICH

ADDRESS FOR FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

BARNARD, N. C.

P. O., ALLANSTAND, MADISON CO., N. C.,

for the education of these children. and in seeing to it that the public money was used to account. and not squandered as it is to open the case through the remote districts in N.C. and Tenn.

(C.) Such a connection as we have had with the public-school at Shelton Laurel for instance, is not in my understanding, either Unionist or un-Presbyterian.

I do not see how any rule could be made to fit all cases or which would not do great harm in some.

In a day or two I expect to be in the office, and can explain my position in this matter more fully, should you so desire.

Yours sincerely
Frances L. Goodrich.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
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EDWARD HUBBARD SCHOOL.

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MRS. D. E. FINKS, ED. HOME MIS. MO.

MANCHESTER KENTUCKY, April 18, 1902.

Rev. George H. Moore, D. D.
New York

Dear Dr. McFee:

By your letter of inquiry at hand.

(a) Receiving the public school fund does in some measure hinder the mission work in every case. More in some schools than in others.

(b) It has that tendency. To what extent I would not say. I know parents that think the Board ought to furnish more teachers than could be employed with the public fund, furnish a house free and all other expenses and be glad to get the public fund.

(c) To have nothing to do with state funds would be more consistent with what we think Catholics should do and consistency is a jewel. If the Board were to refuse all public funds, it would not cause them to meet in some, as in Manchester; but it would reduce the number of teachers. Sincerely, Jere Moore

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FLAG POND SCHOOL

...

Mrs. CHARLOTTE R. DONNELLY
PRINCIPAL

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MRS. D. E. FINKS, EDITOR HOME MISS. MONTHLY

Flag Pond, Tenn., April 22 1905.

Rev. Geo. F. Mc Afie D.D.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Mc Afie,

Your favor of the 15th inst reached me on the eve of my departure for Presbytery which was held in Erwin this year.

My observation in regard to accepting the public money is, that where we have our own property it is unwise to accept public-funds. It hinders our work to say the least and places our teachers under the control of the town Board. People here who are the means of our trouble told me not long ago that we had proved it was best, in every way, to have our school separate. "If nothing more than in the matter of text-books and government. We use what we consider the best books and I can always say to a young man - "If you do not keep the rules you cannot remain with us."

I am sure that in most instances the people depend too much upon the Woman's Board to educate their children. It is my candid opinion that we should abide by the law of our church in this matter and thus make the people not only depend more upon themselves but also place our schools where they belong. Above the public-school. It is an honor for the children here to attend our school and the parents who care for real education are willing to make an extra effort to place their children under the Presbyterian teachers - I sincerely hope the Woman's Board will make this

Yours truly,
Charlotte R. Donnelly
That Miss Ryburn of Tusculum College

Had not been accepted because she was a Baptist - Good! Some of the ladies were indignant but I insisted it was right. Miss Mone on Rocky Fork teacher, said that when she found Mrs Ryburn was a Baptist she went and begged her to leave and unite with us because at heart she is doubtless a Presbyterian - Mr. Dobbs also advised her to make the change but because of a vow - "That if she did go to Inverness they would not make her into a Presbyterian" ^{she would not do it} We can afford to lose such a woman as that even if, as one woman said, "She would make the best worker in the whole world none excepted". I did not know she was a Baptist.

I leave for Doxter early in May. Our minister will be here the latter part of the month and my neighbors are to care for the property until he comes.

I am sure that in selecting my successor you will use your best judgment. My prayer is that she may be far better than I. My only fear is that they will not work as one with the Baptists. I trust Mae will continue to hold the class in the Baptist S.S. It means so much to our work. I thank God every day for the new pastor and his efficient wife (to be). I leave with heart felt regret but I am sure that is best.

My dear Dr. Mc Affee I never can express one half the gratitude I owe to you. You have been a true brother - Your advice has always been so kindly given and your words of commendation have been such encouragements.

May God richly bless you and yours for what you have done for me.

Yours sincerely
Charlotte R. L.

Harlan, Ky.

April 17, 1905.

Rev. George I. McAfee, D.D.,
#156 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

My dear Doctor McAfee:

I am availing myself
of the first opportunity to reply to your
important favor of the 15th inst., relative to
the advisability of the Roman's Board
withdrawing entirely from connection
with public school authorities, and in
which you ask my opinion on some of
the phases of this subject.

As a general rule, I think the receiving
of public funds exercises a decidedly
bad influence upon our schools. It
takes them out of the realm of mission
or evangelistic agencies and brings
them down to the level of purely secular
institutions. As honest patriotic citizens
of America, we teachers cannot conscientiously
violate the public school laws by
teaching the Bible and other religious
principles, while engaged in these schools.
The very acceptance of these funds, it appears

to me, places ^{us} on a level with Rome, against whose policy in this particular we, as Presbyterians and Americans, are constantly protesting. The violation of a fundamental principle, although done in the interests of present needs will invariably produce future trouble. So much for my idea as to the effect in general. Now, let us examine more closely the influence of connection with the public school here at Harlan.

Last year our work was much more satisfactory in almost every particular. While attendance was not so large, we were left untrammelled to do our work in our own way. Our building was not crowded ^{& abused}, we were not compelled to enroll every objectionable character, and last, but not least, calmly submit to the unpleasant things that were said and done by the enemies of law and order. They realized that we were teaching the "public school" and imagined that we were on a level with all other public teachers. So far as religious instruction is concerned it has been impossible for the teachers to go any during school hours, and the demands upon their energies have been so exacting that very little active work has been done outside the regular Sunday services. I am told by Miss Osborne, the teacher of our number lowest on the ground, that the year just closing has been the most unsatisfactory

of any of her term² of service, except the one during which Mr. Clemmens taught the public school several years ago. As regards Harlan, therefore, I think public notice should be given the people at an early date of the Board's intention not to receive the public money, and thus give the authorities ample time and opportunity for making preparation for the opening of their own school next fall.

In this connection, permit me to ask if it is the ~~Harlan's~~ intention of the Woman's Board to place a woman at the head of the Harlan Academy next year. Such a statement has reached me, and, if it be true, I am anxious to know it at the earliest possible date. This is the time of year for gardening, but if I am not to remain, it would be needless to incur the expense in this direction, as we in some others.

I have no very decide

victims in the matter I decided
some time ago that it would be best
for me to retire from the field, should
the Board decide to retain the public
School. But if this feature of the problem
is eliminated, I shall hold myself
open to conviction as to the matter of
remaining, provided my services
are needed. But I should like to
have the matter definitely settled, one
way or the other, at the earliest possi-
ble date.

Yours most sincerely,
A. L. Whitfield

I have been so surprised and greatly disappointed by the vote of the Woman's Board, not to accept Public school money in the future, that I have given very serious consideration to the whole subject, and at the risk of criticism and being thought egotistical, I give you the result of my deliberation.

It is the duty of the state to educate the children. If our teacher educates the children of the public school for a brief term, thus enabling her to come in close touch with the families for missionary work, we have conferred on that community a very great blessing. The superior character of the teacher, the better instruction and also the accessibility to the homes makes possible true missionary work. If we do not need the money which comes from the Public school fund, social science would dictate the receiving of it, for the sake of the people themselves, whom we certainly do not wish to pauperize.

Other workers quite as devoted as we are, receive this money without protest, among whom I would mention the Female Guardian Society of New York, which, I think, supports through a similar fund sixteen schools among the most destitute families of the city. The reports from these schools certainly show that most excellent work is done by these teachers. Also the Children's Aid Society with a larger number of schools, reporting contributions from our most prominent people, receive from public money between one and two hundred thousand dollars each year. The Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, a charity supported by the churches of Brooklyn, receives money from Public school funds for all its schools. Moreover the American Missionary Association, which maintained schools in the south long before we entered the field, working in the mountain regions even before the Civil war, has always received Public school money. The secretary of the Association wrote me that they supported these schools until the people were sufficiently enlightened to want such schools as they gave them, and take the support of them upon themselves.

In view of these and other facts I am convinced that our action in refusing to take public school money was unwise. Beside my thoughts have been turned to the ability to judge difficult questions which may come before us, an ability, which, I think, depends largely upon experience in mission work. Missionary or philanthropic work is as much of a science as social science, which to day is entirely different from what it was formerly. One could no more solve the higher questions that come to us in this work, without large experience, than a child in its first lessons in Arithmetic could attempt the higher mathematics of astronomy. There must be an education of the heart as well as the head, and this education must come through close contact with the poor in their homes. The sole argument which I have heard against taking public school money is this, we should not do what we would not want others to do, and we would not like Romanists or Mormons to open schools in this mountain region. In reply I would refer you to the various Christian organizations in this very hot-bed of Romanism - New York City - who are maintaining such schools with public money, whereas no Romanists are found in the mountains; and the Mormons never open mission schools. The Mormon missionaries are everywhere in the mountains and continually taking their converts to Utah, Idaho, and Arizona, but never do they go to any place where they hear there is a Presbyterian y teacher.

In studying this matter as I have very carefully, I have gone back to my first experience in mission work, fifty years ago. Born of parents who all their lives were leaders in Christian work, I began as a teacher in a mission Sunday school at the age of twenty. Later, after marriage, I entered heartily into the work connected with a large mission school - at times numbering over one thousand children - which my husband had started, and has maintained to the present time. In this school I went through the usual experience of Mothers' meetings, children's meetings, temperance meetings, etc. etc., coming face

to face with the problem of how to help the poor in their poverty and vice, and learning many valuable lessons, one among them being not to give aid to people outright so much as to help them to help themselves. In this education I was greatly aided by my husband, who was one of the principal founders of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, of which he now is, and has been for some time, president. I have been manager in the Home for Aged Colored people in New York City, director in our Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and was a member of the union missionary society before the Presbyterian women had undertaken their own work. Then afterward I was president of the Home and Foreign Missionary society of the synod of Long Island, before the consolidation of the Synods into one. This society undertook the first mission school in Utah, outside of Salt Lake City. I was called from the Orphan Asylum to become an officer in and to take the chairmanship of school number five of the Industrial School Association, which office I held for many years; and was also visitor for the State Charities in Kings County. I was for many years president of the Brooklyn women's Branch of City missions, with its various forms of relief and uplift, giving up the presidency to go abroad for rest.

While in Washington for four years I took prominent part in founding and was president of the Newsboys and Childrens Aid society, which is today doing excellent work. Also with two Washington ladies I opened the first night school for white and colored people in the city of Washington, which has never since been closed. I was first vice-president, and then president of the Woman's Board, twenty-five years ago, aiding in the ~~XXXXX~~ organization of those early trying years. I helped organize and was president of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, and of the Interdenominational Council.

I spent over three years abroad, and while in England made careful study of the National and British Board schools, especially the admirable work that is being carried on for the

children of the slums, which is far more efficient than anything we have in New York City. I was greatly interested to visit the Manual Training Centres, of which there are over four hundred in the city of London. I think we have somewhere about ten or twelve such centres in New York, but doubt if there are any more. I also had the pleasure of meeting the chairman of the London school Board, and learning much from him.

In Switzerland it was my privilege to study the Swiss system, and learn of their graded schools, giving the very poor who could not remain long in school, such education as should soonest fit them for active service.

All this may sound to you very egotistical, but I record it from honest conviction that face to face activity in mission work is quite necessary in helping to form one's judgment upon difficult questions arising in such service, and that fifty years of active service should outweigh ten or twenty.

The error, however, which fills me with grave apprehension for the future, is our discordance from the unanimous resolution of workers on the field, together with that of our two Synodical superintendents. Such discordance will alienate our teachers, restrain their free expression of opinion as value-less in our sight, and assuredly work harm. I have never during my twenty-five years connection with the Woman's Board, had an experience so disturbing or so bodeful of harm, in the future, and I here record my earnest protest against this action.

Mrs. Darwin R. James

Pres. of Woman's Board.

Minutes. Ways & Means.

Feb. 23rd, 1909.

Mrs. Boole called the attention of the Committee to the action of the Board thus recorded in the Minutes of the Ways and Means Committee of June 13, 1905.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MONEY.

I. That after the close of the fiscal year, April 1908, the Board shall decline to receive public school money under any circumstances.

II. That the Board withdraw assistance from those schools where it is reasonably believed the people can be urged to self support, and that the Board assume the entire maintenance of all other schools hitherto supported by a union of funds.

III. That the Superintendent of Schools be empowered to adjust matters on the field according to these recommendations."

Mrs. Boole announced that the set date had expired and, as some public money had since been received from Kentucky and Tennessee, asked that all such money be returned to the public school authorities. It was stated that this action was recommended by the Joint Conference. Motion was made by Mrs. Olin that this money be returned, and so voted.

Ways & Means.

March 9, 1909.

PUBLIC MONEY. At this point Mrs. Thompson read the minutes of January 16, 1906, in order to refresh the minds of the committee in regard to the action taken concerning our work on certain fields where public money had been received.

Ways & Means.

March 23rd, 1909.

PUBLIC MONEY - RECOMMENDATIONS. It will be recalled that at a previous meeting Mr. Craig had been instructed to proceed with the adjustment of school matters in those places where the Woman's Board had formerly received public money. In accordance with these instructions Mr. Craig presented the following recommendations:

"In view of the fact that the people and their friends have given so liberally towards the erection of our school buildings, it is recommended:

I. That where necessary we grant the use of said buildings to the public school authorities for school purposes until such time as other buildings can be provided, on condition that such buildings be kept in good repair.

"II. That the public school Boards conduct school each year, so long as the county money lasts.

"III. That the Woman's Board recommends the teachers to the Board of Trustees.

"IV. That the Woman's Board commission teachers for the remainder of the time, at a certain rate per month, until each year, at least, eight months' schooling are provided.

"V. That the salaries paid by the Woman's Board and the public school authorities be at the same rate."

Before presenting it he said he was not wedded to the plans recommended, although they embodied the sentiment of the Office, of Dr. Duncan and others on the field with whom he had communicated. After the reading, motion was made by Mrs. Grier, seconded by Mrs. Burtis, that the recommendations be accepted. Amendment was offered by Mrs. Waid, and accepted by Mrs. Grier, that the report should be read and voted upon as seriatim. On motion of Mrs. Waid, voted that the time mentioned in the first clause be limited to three years. The first clause was then read and, on motion of Mrs. Waid, accepted.

On motion of Mrs. Brownell, seconded by Mrs. Burtis, voted that the second clause be included in the first, making it read as follows: "That where necessary we grant the use of said buildings to the public school authorities for school purposes, for a period of not more than three years, on condition that the buildings be kept in good repair, and school conducted each year so long as the county money lasts."

Sections third, fourth and fifth were then read and, on motion of Mrs. Waid, voted that they be stricken from the recommendations.

The discussion of the principles involved in this adjustment of schools having prolonged the session until a late hour, on motion of Mrs. Honeyman, voted that the meeting adjourn and return in one half hour.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

PUBLIC MONEY. The committee having re-assembled, prayer was offered by Mrs. Gifford. Motion was then made by Mrs. Lindeman, seconded by Mrs. Burtis, that the whole matter which had so largely occupied the attention of the morning be referred back to the Office for conference and to plan some other adjustment.

Woman's Board Meeting.

April 6, 1909.

PUBLIC MONEY. Mrs. Boole first called attention to the subject of the public money to be returned to the public school authorities. As the county books are closed and cannot be opened the teachers are much perplexed as to their course of conduct. The Office, therefore, recommends that, while others and State authorities are being consulted the teachers send the public money, which has been returned to them through Dr. Duncan, to be held in trust for the community. On motion of Mrs. Grier, voted that this recommendation be accepted.

Woman's Board Meeting.

May 4, 1909. ✓ ✓

The following recommendations were made concerning the TENNESSEE FIELD:

"There being no resident minister in any of the following places, except a student minister at Sneedville, in order to conserve the evangelistic work in Rocky Fork, Juniper, Ozone, Jewett and Sneedville, Tenn., we make the following recommendations:

"At Rocky Fork, Miss Jennie Moore has been in charge of the work since the beginning. The chapel school house and teachers' home have been erected through her solicitations - land and some labor having been given by the people. Mrs. Alexander furnished all the money for the school house and teachers' home except \$300., which was obtained through an appeal published in the New York Observer.

"We recommend that Miss Jennie Moore and Miss Runnion, our present efficient teachers, be permitted to contract with the public school authorities for a public school during the time the public money lasts, after which time they will resume their work under the Woman's Board of Home Missions. They will fill out no vouchers during the time they are teaching the public school. After the public school closes tuition will be charged, they to endeavor to arouse sentiment that will result in a longer public school next year. The money for the support of the work comes from the ladies of Holston Presbyterial, who are in constant touch with the work; they insist that some such plan be adopted.

"At Juniper, we recommend a similar proposition in regard to Miss Tate and Miss Parker.

"At Ozone the chapel school house was erected on land donated by a woman in Ozone, and the people gave about \$800. toward the building. Their gift was supplemented by money given by the Allegheny Presbyterial to the amount of about \$800. The people are very proud of their building; have dug a well and enclosed it; have purchased an organ, and see that the property is well cared for. It is probable that with the public money returned this year, they will be able to have an eight months' school next year.

"In order that the evangelistic work may be conserved, it is recommended that the Woman's Board of Home Missions select from our applicants two teachers, possessing such qualifications as we would have if they were to be commissioned by us, and recommend them to the public school authorities for public school teachers during these eight months.

"At Jewett, the most needy of all these fields, the people were too poor to give anything for the public school building or teachers' home, but the money was largely raised through the efforts of the teacher there, Miss Lee, who has since married and left the field. This is one of the very needy places, and the school is not very large. A Presbyterian comes but once a month for preaching service. There is a new Baptist meeting house one and one half miles away, where one of the native Baptist preachers comes occasionally. It would not be fair to ask one worker to remain in that isolated field alone.

"Accordingly, we recommend that the two teachers be permitted to contract with the public school authorities for the public school, after the close of which they will return to the work of the Woman's Board and teach a tuition school.

"At Sneedville, the principal of the school, Mr. M. E. Terterman, is also the County Superintendent of Schools.

"We recommend that we continue the school at Sneedville, but commission the principal without salary, with the distinct understanding that the school is to be conducted as, heretofore, under the direction of the Woman's Board, the salary of the Principal to be paid from receipts on the field in the form of tuition from the public school authorities.

"Or, that we authorize Mr. Testerman to accept from a committee of the citizens tuition at current rates for all the children who attend the school during such time as they are able to provide the funds. This is the proposition made by the citizens."

Upon motion, the recommendations of the Office were accepted as a whole.

Woman's Board.

June 6, 1911.

OZONE, TENNESSEE - AID REQUESTED. Each year special requests have come to the Board for aid in carrying on the school work in Ozone. As the public school authorities have been unable to maintain a satisfactory school since our withdrawal, an earnest plea has again come to the Board that we supplement the amount of money that the town is able to raise for school purposes to the amount of \$125., and that we select a teacher, the teacher to receive her salary from the public money until that is exhausted and the Board pay for the balance for the year giving seven or eight months schooling as the appropriation will permit. Mrs. Waid moved that the request be refused as contrary to the policy of the Woman's Board. This was seconded by Mrs. Carlile, and after some discussion, lost.

The policy of the Board was then carefully considered and the minutes of the meetings in which action was taken, read. It was found that on May 4, 1909, the following recommendation of the office was accepted in the adjustment of the Tennessee field and schools at Rocky Fork, Juniper and Jewett.

"Teachers be permitted to contract with the public school authorities for a public school during the time the public money lasts, after which time they will reassume their work under the Woman's Board of Home Missions. They will fill out on vouchers during the time they are teaching the public school. After the public school closes tuition will be charged, they to endeavor to arouse sentiment that will result in a longer public school year."

As the conditions in Ozone are similar to those at Rocky Fork, Juniper and Jewett, motion made by Mrs. Thompson

that the recommendation of the Office to accede to the request be accepted. Same was seconded and approved.